OUR GREAT ARMADA.

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE 1 under his command instead of a handful of cotton boats, made great haste to get out of the way, and hurriedly affect, where they could observe it and preserve their vered that the fleet had anchored they steamed roes the bay, from point to point, and flaunted huge tars and bars" before the fleet in the most insuiting namer. They were at a safe distance, and their imperti-ence was treated by us with silent contempt. Throwing corden of gunboats across the bay bay, just below the down to and firing upon the crowded transports, cluster-ing together near the bar, the thag ship lay quietly at an her for the night. To morrow we look for stirring from operating. The battery at Hilton Head will be attacked by the fleet, and if silenced a land-leg will be effected by General Wright's and and General Steven's brigades and an entrenched camp constructed, which will be large and strong enough to ect the large force which will occupy it and serve as base of operations. Once occupied we can have such re. nts as are necessary to make a successful winter paign in South Carolina, Georgia, and the cotton State,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, 1861.

A BREEZE. During the night a stiff breeze sprung up from the outhwest and blew sharply all the day, until sunset, get-ing up so much sea that it would have been impossible ang up so much see that it would have been impossible go have used the boats, if necessary, in landing troops. The day were away without effecting snything save the seempletion of preparations for the day's work before us. The Erricson, with Hamilton's light battery on board, got badly aground yesterday, and lay in no very easy posi-tion on a point near the bar, where she remained until today, when she was gotten off by her own exertions and

The rebel steamers were very busy during the day in running up and down the river, touching at this point and then at that, and keeping a sharp look out on the flect. That they are engaged a portion of the night and day in g reinfercements upon the islands, we have every suppose. They can run cither to Savannah or Charleston and return with troops in twelve hours. Our Schy in beginning operation must have been taken ad rantage of by the rebels, and doubtless they have ten or nd men to meet us. If we can once drive hem from their defences and effect a lodgement in their mal works as we shall throw up

FINE WEATHER AGAIN. green the shore, with every prospect of a calm and aus-picious morrow. As the work will begin early, all retire nable hour to-night, and the quiet of an autum

TENTE DAY. AT ANCHOR, OFF FORT WALKER,
HHMON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861. }
THE ATTACK,

THE NAVY AT ITS OLD WORK AND DOING ITS DUTY. This has been a day of glorious successes. It has added nother brilliant page to the history of the American Navy. It shows conclusively that the Navy has lost none of its powers to earn for itself a new and more lofty reputation, and to safely guard and protect the laurels reled it after the brilliant contests of the Revolution and the war of 1812. Our naval officers are as brave, as valrous, as gailant as those whose names adorn the early history of the little navy that disputed Old England's claim to entire dominion over every sea recognition of our glorious flag in every land and on every sea. The result of to-day's conflict adus the name of Dupont to that list which contains the names of Paul Jones, Decatur, Porter, Bainbridge and Hull, and no more worthy name could be added. It is the synonym of daring bravery, coolness and chivairy. But to the

The morning dawned beautifully, but before sunrise the wind had set in from the northeast, and the heavens were obscured by light clouds that presaged a gale. The signs grew more and more cheerless until nine o'clock, when the wind changed.

AT NINE O'CLOCK THE SKY CLEARS. At this hour the wind slowly shifted to the west and outhwest again, and the eastern horizon began to clear up, while the sun's rays grew warmer and more genial, UNDER WAY-A FINE GROUP.

or getting under way were then displayed from the flag ship, and in a few minutes the Wabash had ber anchor up and was steaming at a moderate pace up the bay in the direction of the rebel batteries. The Susquehanna immediately got under way, and closely followed the flag ship. The remainder of the equadron, consisting of the Pawnee, Seminole, Mohican Pocahontas, Ottawa, Seneca, Pembina, Unadilla, Curlews of war Vandalia followed closely after. The sloop of war Dale, in tow of the Mercury, was sent outside, to watch affairs over the bar.

THE VESSELS IN FIGHTING TRIM.

The spectacle presented by the fleet as the immense equadron steamed slowly up the flashing waters of the broad bay was magnificently grand. The flag ship led the van, her topmasts and top-gallant yards housed stoppers placed in her rigging, and everthing that could serve as a larget to the enemy moved and placed below. The Susquehanna was also in close fighting trim, while all the gunboats were prepared for the fray.

SILENCE ON SHORE. only now and then could the flash of a musket barrel be discerned over the parapets of the battery, by the aid of a strong glass. All was silence on the shores, but rebel Bags flaunted over the batteries, showing tout the enemy were there, ready for the onset.

THE FIRST SALUTE.

The fleet sailed on, without a gun being fired, unti a quarter of ten, when a flash, followed by a pull of white smoke, that rolled up like a cloud, was seen over the bettery at Hilton Head, and after what seemed to be an age of waiting, a dull heavy boom came over the water, and a gleam of spray was seen near the Wabash in the bay, and the opening gun of the day's fight had been

The shot fell far short, and no response was made by the fleet, and no attention paid to it.

THE SECOND GUN BUT NO DAMAGE and flash was seen, another cloud of smoke, second dead thug was heard, and again the shot fell

THE PLEET OUT OF RANGE

The fleet were running up the eastern side, and were out of range, and the battery remained stient for a time. THE BAY POINT BATTERY OPENS FIRE-THE WABASH

But a few moments clapsed before the Play Point bat tery opened fire, and this was replied to by the Walnah but the shells fell short and burst harmlessly in the air.

A PASSING SALUTE. Point battery opened sharply upon her, the shots being well directed and the shells exploding in close proximity to the ship. The Wabash returned the fire wit wehemence, and the shells began to drop in and about the rebel battery, in fine style. She did not stop to en gage the enemy, but merely gave them the compliment a passing salute. She was soon out of fire, as she ra well up the bay, in order to turn and come down on the western shore, to engage the Hilton Head battery, which seemed to be the most formidable, and certainly the most desirable to obtain.

TER OTHER VESSELS FOLLOW SUIT.

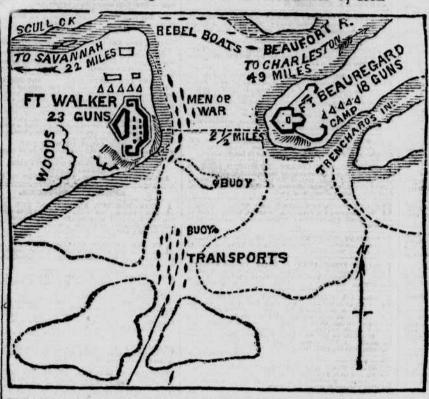
The Susquehanna and the vessels following, all passed under the Ray Point battery's fire, and sent it in return a profusion of shells that seemed to be well directed, as they exploded beautifully in or over the battery, or the of the rebeis, which lay on either side. Before Vandalia, which was in tow of the Isaac Smith, at the extreme rear of the line, had fairly got under the are, the entire fleet, save one or two gunboats, had passed up the bay, and making a long turn were about engaging the Hilton Head batters.

THE VANDALIA ENGAGES TWO BATTERIES AT ONCE. The Vandalia, using both sides, opened a spirited fire on the Bay Point and Hilton Head batteries, and received the attention of the Bay Point battery, but escape without injury. Her batteries were well directed, and Captain Haggerty worked his ship beautifully.

THE WABASH ENGAGES THE OTHER BATTERY. eanwhile the Wabash, slowly steaming down, was re selved by an intensely hot fire from the Hilton Head bat

THE SCENE OF ACTION.

Official Plan of the Forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point, Port Poyal Harbor, S. C., Showing One Position of the Naval Vessels During the Action of November 7, 1851.



and having rifled guns with destructive projectiles, which ough the rigging of the ship, cutting it up a good deal, and killing one man. The Wabash's return fire was hot and heavy. She poured in a steady stream of shot and shell during the whole time she was in range, and which seemed for the time being to cause the rebei are to slacken considerable.

THE OTHER VESSELS TAKE UP THE CHORUS. The Susquehanna, Pawnee, Seminele, Bienvill, Pocahen as, Mebican, Augusta, and the gunboats Ottawa, Senaca Unadilla and Pembine joined in the fury, aring shell with great rapidity and precision, and making the battery vocal with their practice. The rebels fought their gut with a desperate coolness, and fred with a rapidity really surprising under the circumstances

THE REBELS FIGHT DESPERATELY. working in their red shirt sleeves, like madmen. One active on one of the most effective guns of the battery, a rapidly and well, and none aided more than he in wark-A shell was seen to strike the parapet near him, to throw up a cloud of dust and then explede in the very When the smoke had cleared away the large man and the prominent red shirt were seen no more. He had doubtless fallen with others when the bomb ex-ploded. The Wabash passed slowly by the battery keep ng up a continual fire from her heavy gens, and not en-tirely escaping the rebel fire, and then slowly turned up Point battery. The Susquehanna, Pawnee, Mohican, Po. cahontas, Bienville and others followed, passing the battery on Hilton Head, and delivering a rapid and effective are upon the enemy. The Seminole, Pembina and the other gunboats got a position on the left flank of the enemy's work on Hilton Head, and poured i uninterrupted fire upon it, partially enfliading it and unting their guns.

THE FLEET APPROACHES NEARER EACH TIME IT

PASSES THE BATTERY.
The fleet, still headed by the Wabash, sailed around pefore the battery three times, on each occasion approaching it closer, until the third time, when the Wa bash took a position six hundred yards on the work and poured in so searching a fire of shell that the enemy fled the work and hastily retreated out of range. In this the flacship was aided by all the fleet in a most creditable manner, and thereby finished the affair up in a most expoditions style.

THE RECEL WORKS EVACUATED. At two o'clock, after four hours' hard fighting-the enemy having ceased firing—the Mercury boldy but slowly steamed toward the works, and, discovering them vamodere of the fact. A beat in charge of Captain John Rodgers-who was acting as ald to Commodore Du Pontwas sent aghore in a small boat, with a flag of truce, at milf-past two, and, meeting no opposition, he entered the

PAISED THE STARS AND STRIPES and took possession of Fort Walker, thereby gaining foothold on the seil of South Carolina for the fede, af armi THE EFFECT UPON THE TROOPS.

was harled by enthusiattic cheers from all the men-ofwent round the harbor, bands played patriotic tunes, and every one felt most gay and festive. The effect on the men when the may waved aloft was differently and cuwere choked with their emotions. Some wept with J y the tears rolling down their checks as large as peas. Some got hold of the flag they were so proud of—the g.o rious Stars and Stripes—and wrapped themselves up in it as if they were frantic. All were more or less intensely excited at once more recing the colors of the glorious Union take the place of what the rebels call the banner of

the Southern confederacy—the stars and bars.

We were not to meet "with such a reception as we dis at Hatteras." "South Carolina was not North Carolina, and if we should attack any of her batteries we would find our graves open." All of which was exceedingly im-pressive to read, but when the time came we found South Carolinians but little braver than those of North Carolina In four hour hours a formidable battery, constructed i the most scientific and substantial manner by the South's best engineer, Major Lee, and amply armed by twenty one guns of the best character, had been effectually slienced and caused to be evacuated in the most hurrie manner by the "cowardly Yankees." It a pretty pic-ture which the chivalry of South Carolina have presented to them, but it is one they cannot wink out of sight.

OCCUPATION OF THE BATTERIES, After Captain Rogers had returned to the flagship Com-modure Dupont ordered a body of marines on shore to occupy and guard the work, which was speedily done Five rebel prisoners were taken. The armament of the vork, which was of the latest patterns, was as follows -Thirteen thirty-two pounders, two siege twelve inch guns, two rified eight inch, one ten inch columbiad, two car had been dismounted, but were uninjured, and can readily mense quantity of shot, shell, powder, fixed ammunition

Shortly after the Hilton Head battery was evacuated the enemy were observed leaving the Bay Point battery n a burried manner, leaving their tents standing and everything uninjured. This will be taken possession of to-morrow morning. The enemy left Fort Walker so hurriedly that their private effects, indeed everything were wholly abandoned, and we found everything were wholly abandoned, and we found e-crything just as they left them. Dinner tables were set, and good food ready for the hungry lighters, and all left to us. The amount of stuff found was astonishing, and all was taken possession of by our forces, and with the exception of a few articles take as mementoes of the oscasion, everything is safe. Quite a number of elegant swords and pistols, saddles, &c., were found, and distributed among the deserving.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRING. The effects of our fire were to be seen on every hand in the work. On the line along the front, three guns were lismounted by the enfilleding fire of our ships. One car inge had been struck by a large shell and shivered to ending the solinters fiving in all directions with terrific Between the gun and the foot of the parapet was large pool of blood, mingled with brains, fragments of tions of whiskers still clung to it. This shot must have ings were found all about it. Another carriege to the fronts were rendered useless by the enfilleding fire from the guaboats on the left flank. Their scorching fire of shell, which swept with resistless fory and deadly effect across this long water pond, where the enemy had placed their heaviest metal, en barbette without taking the precaution to place traverses between the guns, did as much as anything to drive the rebels rom their works, in the hurried manner I have before described. The works were ploughed up by the shot and

shell so tadly as to make immediate repairs necessary.

All the houses and many of the tents about the work were perferated and tern by flying shell, and hardly a light of glass could be found intact, in any building where i ur fire, showed marks of heavy visitations. Every that the rebeis beat a lasty retreat. I can, and do cheerfully bear testimony to the galiant and courageous manner in which the rebels maintained their position under a hot fire, and fought at their guns when many

Their loss in killed and wounded must have been heavy About fifteen have been buried to-day by the marines two or three of their wounded were found, the remain ic are undoubtedly carried with the retreating forces. It is ascertained that there were eight hundred men of the Tweifth regiment South Cacolina Volunteers in the works yesterday, and five hundred artillerists from Charleston ame during the night to work the guns. About fitteer hundred men were in the battery at Bay Point, and they h stily evacuated it shortly after the Hilron Head battery gade was sent ashere in small beats, with their camequipage, &c., before nightfall, and as I write, a large number of boats are plying busily from the transports t. the shore, in the bright moonlight. Hamilton's bettery has been safely landed, and the Rhode Island battery in also ashore. General Wright is ashore, and has taken proper steps to guard against an attack from the enemy if they should attempt to retake their works, which is not very likely. General Stevens' brigade will be manded in the morning, which will be followed by General Viele's It is not determined as yet whether to hold or destroy the Bay Point battery. Our loss in killed and wounded is reported to be fifteen or twenty. But I de not give the above report as the correct one. experienced some damage from the enemy's fire, but how much it is not possible to say. To-morrow will assord details in this, as well as in the question of our

ELEVENTH DAY.

At an early hour this morning, before the san was fair ly up, the beats began to ply busty between the trans ports and the shore, convoying troops, their hape see and mission during the entire day, until darkness came when it was suspended. Two brigades were put ashere and placed in position in camp. The bay was quite smooth, and not a single life, or anything belonging to the troops were lost. Everything was conducted in per fect order, and the success of the debarkation was as perfeet as any one could desire.

The Philadelphia landed a large number of horses with good success, mly two drowning on their way to the store. The horses, though twenty five days on shipwere found to be in good condition, comparatively speaking, and but few days will be required to bring them to to the lighest standard point, on shore. I learn that the total less of horses thus far has been about one handred most of them belonging to officers of different resiments and lest on transports which are missing.

THE LOSS OF THE UNION AND OTHER VESSELS. The Union, a new steamship, of the same style and character as the Winneld Scott, which must be 6.55 demned and used hereafter as a tugboat or lighter in this harber, was lost off Beaufort, North Carolina. Her orficers, crew and teamsters were saved only to be taken prisoners by the rebels. The ship was a complete reck, and her cargo completely lost, or so much interes as to be of no value to the rebeis. Two other vessels o the fieet are reported by robel authority to have been los on the coast of No. th Carolina. They were probably the tugb ats O. M. M. Pettit and the Belvidere. Their cowy and passengers were saved, and fell into the enemy's hands. The vessels themselves are doubtless complet six missing vessels. Another—a ferry boat—probably put back to Fortress Monroe in safety. A fifth—the Peerless-went down. She became unmanageable, and then the Star of the South bore down to her to aid he she unfortunately rau into the latter vestel and carries away a quarter boat. The report that the Pecriess wi run into by the Star of the South is not correct. The acts are as I have stated.

The Governor, the sixth vessel, went down, most of her assengers and crew being saved. That accounts for the

entire number of missing vessels But to return to the affairs of yesterday. Before so rise Licutement Ammen landed with a force of marines are sailors from the Wabash on Bay Point, and took posses sion of the deserted batteries at that place. He found that the enemy had evacuated the post in somewhat of a harried manner, but found time to destroy a large quantity of powder by throwing it into the moat, where was wet by the tides, and also to spike three out of the twenty five or more guns in position there. But a large quantity of shot, shell, grape, canister and projectics for he rifled guns fell into our hands. The amount of ord dance captured is as follows:--

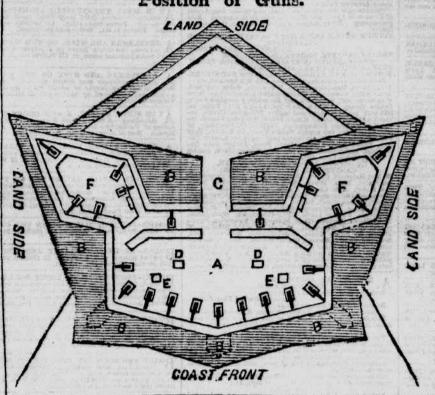
Eight beavy Navy thirty-twos. One rifled six-inch eighty pounder. Five long lorty twos.

One eight lach columbiad.

Two twenty-four pounders, and Two light field pieces, which will be sent to the Secre tacy of the Navy. Large quantities of ammunition fixed, &c., were found, and it appears that but little powder was destroyed in the mont. The works were hree in number, and well constructed. The enemy de Serted the works in the most inexcusable manner. their retreat to their boats, on the other sile of the sland, a large number of the soldiers were drowned. Altogether the results of the day's conflict was most disastrous to them. They have lost four splendid bat

FORT WALKER.

Diagram of the Fort at Hilton Head, with Position of Guns.



-Enciente, or body of the work B-Dry ditch, afteen feet wide and eight feet deep C-Bridge.

F-Bastions of the work.

In the afternoon Assistant Engineer James M. Whitle and a large number of officers from the naval vessels it Susquehanna played dirges on the march to the grave. The honored dead were buried in a little conse, where above the graves. A mocking bird whistled mourn service was read by Chaplain Derrance, of the by all who wanessed it.

ANOTHER RECONNOISSANCE. A reconnoissance was made during the day by Lieu enant Willson, of the Topographical engineers, but he discovered nothing but traces of the enemy's herried flight. Several dead and wounded were found; the former w re buried with fitting observances, and the latter were r w the remainder of the troops will be landed, and steps taken to render our foothold secure against anything the ebels may soon send. We must have reinforcements with twenty-five thousand man sent immediately we can have Savannah before the 1st of December. Send on re.

Fort Beauregard, at Bay Point, on the point opposite Fort Walker, is built of sand and palmetto logs on a sand spit on the extreme southerly end of Hunting Island. The work on the harbor or sea front is what is termed a binette or semi-circular, and mounts twelve guns. To guns, and to the left a small work, or redan, mounting two guns. The rear of the work has a natural dein the shape of a wide swamp, and to the front an artificial obstacle to an assault is a wide wet ditch, flied with cheatur-de-frize, driven in the e-rib, and piaced at an angle of forty-five degrees. In our troo s, contained 1,500 rounds of fixed animunitien, and in the wet disch were large quantities of iouse pow-der, dest oyed by the rcb is before they evacuated the The armament of the fort consists of-

Thirty-two pointer Barbette guns
Ten inch estantiste (sheil gun)
Eleven inch estantiste (sheil gun)
Eleven inch estantista
Twenty-tear pointer smooth bores
Twenty-tear pointer ritied canon
Forty-two pointer examine guns

barracks, capable of sheltering three hundred mon. There were numerous other new buildings used as officers in the fort when captured were found a large variety of

ministary and med cal stores, personal baggage, &c. ay Point heach is a comewhat popular place as a watering resort for Charlest mans. To accommedate these there are numerous corrages, at intervals, which give the place a very interesting appearance. The fort is now garrisoned by the Seventy-mach regiment, New York state Militia, and Eighth Michigan regiment. THE REBEL GARRISON OF FORT BEAUREGARD.

The following is a schumary of the morning report of the rebel troops in Fort Beauregard, Pay Point, S. C.

November 4, 1861:—
Commander of Post—Colonic Rad. Denovant (formerly Captain in the Cuited States Army)
O denote Officer—Captain E. M. Parnwell.
Commander of Denotement—Captain Metiorkle.
Commander of Denotement—Captain Metiorkle.
Commander—First Geodement Win, R. Tully.

The following companies of the Twelith South Carolin's giment composed the garrison;-

documents, in Fort Beauregard, Nov. 8, 1861:-

their headquartrs.

2. Captain Stephen Elictt will retain command of Fort Beauregard and of the forces stationed thereat, to wit the Beaufort Volunteer artiflery and Whipper Swamp of the Beaufort Volunteer artiflery and Whipper Swamp. Guard.

3 the officers communding the detechment of the Baufort District Guerdias, will report direct to their leadquarters.

4. The several commands at this jest will hold them

et.e. in readiness to resist an attack of the enemy, an e.e.s. in readiness to resist an attack of the enemy, and nit use the utmost vigitance and energy to guard against reprise and be prepared for any emergency that may rise. By order of Gal. R. J. M. DUNOVANT, Commanding Post.

THE WRECKED TRANSPORTS.

THE PROPELLER OSCIOLA. The Occeoia is a small propeller of 168 tons burthen, she was built in Brooklyn in 1848, and was owned in this

city. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 117 feet; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 7 feet. She was chartered by the government, and joining the expedition just before it left Humpton Reads, sailed with it to its destination. She was commanded by Captain J. F. Morrill.

Our advices from Charleston by the Bienville give

teresting details of the less of the transport Oscoola. Cap ain Morrill makes the following statement:—

ain Morrill makes the following statement:—
The Oscoola sailed from New York on Thursday, October 24, for riumpton Roads, with a cargo consisting of fifty head of bost cattle, dre hendred barrels of potatogs and sundries, arrived at Fortress Mooreo October 27, where deven head of cattle were landed, heaving thirty-nine on the vessel. At New York we were ordered to take on board water and provisions for only fifteen days, which made it evident we were not to proceed south of the coast of Georgia, as such a supply would not have answered for a trip to the Golf. Remained in Hampton Roads until Tuesday, October 23, when the entire fleet sailed, consisting of from fifty to sixty sail of vessels of all classes, from the powerful stoomships Vanderbilt, Fatic, Wabath Misnessta and Remoke, to the ordinary tugboat. On Wednesday it blew heavily from the southwest insting twelve hours, when the wind changed northwest and continued stormy; but the smaller vessels were somewhat protected from its force by keeping close under the shore. Early on Friday, the list hist., the wind shift-

ed to southeast and increased to a most severe gale, in which the squadren got separated. While keeping close in on zhoro carly on Satarday, say between two and three o'clock A. M., the Occoola got ashore on the lay Breaker, off North Island, near Georgetown, and in two hours she bliged, the cattle's on taking to the water, and many of them reaching shore. The vessel having become a wasek, the officers and crew, twenty in number, to ke to their bants, in which they reached North island, and were taken prisoners. Captain Morrell describes the gale as very severe. The Occola was owned in New York, and has been engaged in trading from Cuba to Henduras. Her tomage was 177.

THE STEAMER UNION. THE STEAMER UNION.

or the use of the Quartermaster's Department at Fortress Monroe, but was afterwards transferred to Captain Saxton the Quartermaster of General Sherman. She was a disaster, she would have been the one that would have had the honor of b inging back to us the news of our victories. She was heavily laden with horses, all of which were lost, with the exception of filteen. Her officers and crew were all saved. She was commanded by Captain J. J. Sawin.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR. one of the fleet, was employed as a transport, and had on board a battation of marines under command of Major John George Reynolds. These were transferred to th the fleet at Fortress Monroe, and sailed from that point Being originally intended for river navigation, like the ferry beats she was unable to weather the rough sea She was a sidewheel steamer of six hundred and fifty tons burthen. She was built in this city in 1846. She

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY.

rated A2, and drew eight feet of water.

THE BATTLE COMMENCED AND ENEMY DRI-VEN BACK-EXCITEMENT IN BEAUFORT. [Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.] , BEAUTORT, S. C., Nov. 5, 1861.

Yesterday morning the steamer Edisto, from Savannah rived here and brought intelligence of there being twen ty-eight vessels of war off the bar. The steamer Cocile from Savannah, arrived afterwards, bringing intelligence of there being some additional, in all thirty-two vessels

f war. Brigadier General Drayton and suite left immediately for escene of action, and you may imagine the excitement of the people—the steamer Cecile crammed full with eight, baggage and passengers for Charleston—men, we-sen, child, en and servants.

freight, bagage and passengers for Charceston—men, wo need, child en and servants.

This morating at ten minutes past seven o'clock the first gan was fired from the enemy, or by our forces, I cenie not learn which. This continued at intervals for about an hour or so, then same some rous rs which shook the houses and ratified the cipe and tin pans, and continued very brickly for some minutes, until about forty five minutes pass nine. Since then no mer firing has been hard.

The Gomeral Caisch has returned, after landing stores for the troops at Hilton Head and Pay Point, and reports that two large ships followed commodors Tatosil's little need in, threwing shell and shot at them during the chase. They were answered from the little flect briskly. The Yunkee ships continued the chase and were over the bar.

When aureust of our batteries we opened on them, raking one fellow fore and aft, and disabiling the other. They quickly retreated, following the old adage, with creating the search part of valor. There me they have not again rised it, which accounts for no more firing being heard. They may probably try it to night at high water.

A negro came up from law Point, and says that the

water.

A negro came up from Bay Point, and says that the Bitte steamers under Com. Tateall fired well, and that the big steamers got the nevil from "Master's buttery." Five O Cock, P. M.—Henvy gone bestd occasion.ly. Some more negroes from Bay Point report Mr. Wm. blood and Mr. Mardoch slightly wounded from shells bursting over the fort.

Where are De Saussare's and Edwards' regiments and

Martin's cavairy? They ought to be here.

Harrin's cavairy? They ought to be here.

Harrin's Eleur P. M.—Heavy firing still going on.
No news from any of the posts since five P. M. The Courier of the 7th contains the following desputcher:-

patcher:—
THE PHRING AT HILTON HEAD,
The Hessian fleet attacked and eagaged our batter's
here about corty-five minutes past obb tide, and have
gone out of range. One of the steamships has been reported hit and has hasled off, and a large steamer appears to be aground since Moday. Thirty-three of the
meet are now seen off this point.

THE FLEET OFF PORT ROYAL.

THE FLEET OFF PORT ROYAL.

The War Department has received intelligence to the effect that forty-two vessels of the Hessian fleet were in line-of-battle oil Port Royal to-day.

THE PRIVATEER NASHVILLE AT BERMUDA. It will be remembered that our Washington despatches, the effect that the privateer steamer Nashville had run the blockade at Charleston, bound for Europe, and having on board the rebel ministers-Mason, for the Court of St James, and Slidell, for that of the Tuilcries. Later re. ports indicated reliably that it was not on board the Nashville but the Theodora that the rebel ministers had taken their departure, and that the Nashville was out on her piratical depredations. Following the escape of the supposed Nashville, and acting under the instructions of the government, the steamer James Adger, Commander Marchand, was despatched in pursuit, and our latest European correspondence announces the arrival at Queenstown of the pursuing steamer, on the 30th uitimowhere, having coaled, she continued her cruise.

Concerning the Nashville, our Bermada correspondent relates that this robel privateer, with the Confederate flag, and flying a war pennant, arrived at Ber-muda, eighty hours from Charleston. She reports having experienced a gale during the whole of her voyage, maged pedule boxes, and short of coal. Having been refused a supply from the deckyard, she proceeded to St. Georges this morning, at which place a stock of coal is usually kept by private parties.

Mr. Wells, the United States Consul, has been very

prompt and untiring in his exertions, by official interviews and correspondence with the Governor and other parties, to prevent assistance being furnished this vessel out it was feared the occupiary temptation to merchants in the shape of a good price, would render his offerts un availing, as the coal has already been negotiated for and lation may possibly detain the vessel and enable him to ees not appear to be armed, but they will not allow any visiters on board. She has some passengers on board. There are no American vessels in port.

MESSES, MASON'AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL SORRES.—The first of these entertainments for the Brooklyn season will bogiven to-night in the hall of the Polytechnic Institute. The subscription has been a very good one.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Details of the Escape of the Rebel Ministers Slidell and Mason.

How the Theedora Ran the Blockade of Charleston Harbor.

THE UNION PRISONERS OF WAR.

A Spanish Steamer in Distress Off the South Carolina Coast,

By the arrival of the Bienville at this port last even ing we have interesting news of affairs in the Souther States, but, owing to the crowded state of our column are unable to publish an extended account to day. Our advices from Charleston are to the 7th inst., and includ files of the Charleston Mercury and Courier.

THE REBEL MINISTERS TO EUROPE. THE DEPARTURE OF MESSES. MASON AND SLIDELL— THEIR ARRIVAL IN HAVANA—HOW THEY REACHES

THE REBEL MINISTERS TO EUROPE.

THE DEFARTURE OF MESSES. MASON AND SLIDELL—
THERE ARRIVAL IN HAVANA—HOW THEY ERACHED

CUBA, Fr.

(From the Charleston Mecony, Nev. 2.)

For some time pest—the papers of the interior have been inclining in sly hour as to the whereabouts of Messes. Mason and Slidell. We have hillered made and alustion to their movements, but, the causes which incured on reticence heig removed, we may now, without mitigered to the premoved, we may now, without mitigered on the comment over having received to make the venture of running h blockade of Charleston, allar mature deliberation, selected for the experiment the staunch and swill thits steamer Thodora, which was, therefore, got ready for sea will all despatch. The preparations having been completed, they ombarked a listle before mid-night on Friday, Oct but 11. The party of passengers who were starting on this very unusual and somewhat hazardous trip o.msisted of the following persons:—
Hen. J. M. Misson, of Virginia; Mr. Meclarined, Secretary to Mr. Messen, Virginia; Mr. Meclarined, Secretary to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Sidell, Mrs. Rustle, who is a daughter of Mr. Coreovar, the Washington banker, new in Fort Lafayette; Col. Le Mrl, of Louisians, the inventor of the grape-that revoiver, and two or three other gentleman, whom it will be best, for the present, not to amme. The night was pinch dark, and about midnight a light rain began failing, which removed the chances of being detected by the blackaders exceedingly silm.

At one o'clock en Saturday morning the hasty "good by es" and "God speed you's" having been said, the cabes of the Theodora were looseed, and the glided down the harbor on her important mission. As the scanner passed fort Sunter every light on board was extinguished, and away she went, right through the linguist of the bieckaders, far cut at zea.

On the evening of the 11th sno reached Nassau in asfety, where, had the opportunity been a favorable one, the commissioners would have a described and the middle of the bieckaders, fa

The Theodora is a private vessel, and is unarmed.

THE UNION PRISONERS OF WAR.

[From its Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.]

Charleston was somewhat startled from its soreolty
on Wednesday afternoon by the passage through the
streets of the captive Bull runners who, for some time
just, have been quartered at Castle Pinckney. The
steinner John A. Morre, centaining the prisoners, their
effects, and the guard of Zonavost, reached the wharf
about four o'clock. After some time spent in packing
the baggage of the Yankees in wagons, the line was
formed in the following or expe-

PLATOON OF THE CITY GUARD.

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The column then move 'rapidly, to the tap of the drum, through East Bay, Cambe Land, Meeting and Quent streets, to the former commedians quarters of the prisoners. Along the whole time of march, the streets were thronged with a motley crowd of people, juvenies and darkies. Great experiess was expressed to see the officers, especially Colones Gerocan, late of the New York Sixty-night regiment. The privates were indeed a sorry looking set, but seemed in quite a good humor, and many of them carried along on their shoulders their chairs, chess boards and other similar conveniences, which they had extended the during their stay at Castle Finckney.

One of the prisones who marched among the officers, was recognized as the lines and vander of "Magic Oil," who, a year or two ag-, used to frequent the Post office steps and other well-known localities. He has now turned his eleoutionary powers to better account, and officiates, or did officiate, as chaptain of a Yankee regiment.

We understand that the presence were removed from Castle Pinckney, in order that that post night be put to a better use. PLATOON OF THE CITY GUARD

VISIT OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

[From the Charlett n Mercury, Nov. 2.]

The unusual circ metance of a French way vessel calling at this port took place Thirsday. About une A.M. we noticed a French signal Bying from Fort Sumter, which gave notice of the arrival of the stranger, and during the day the Emperor's Consultook the steamor Aid and proceeded down the bay—a boat from the war vessel meeting the Aid inside the harbor. A second boat from the Frenchman, in the mentime, reached the city in charge of an officer, and having on board the British Consul at Savannah and lady, who were passengers from New York. The man-of-war is the steam corvette Prony, commanded by Captain De Franages. She sailed from New York October 26th, and has touched off this bar to communicate with the Consul. She is armed with six guns.

A SPANISH STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

A SPANISH STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.]

The late southeast gale has done considerable damage on the coast. Capt. Reyma's, of the Spanish steemer Nucatra Senora de Regia, arrived hore yeaterday from Georgetown, S. C. His steamer was from New York bound to Havana, where she is intended for a ferry beat, and she has suffered from the late stormy weather, having been achore near Occacocke, N. C., and has put into Georgetown, S. C., with machinery disabled and veccel somewhat injured. Her captain informs us that she is a new and powerful boat of three hundred tons. Captain R. has come here to see after having his vessel properly repaired and to consult the Spanish Consul.

DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.]

In view of the especial malignity exhibited by the North towards the Palmetto State in goneral, and towards Charleston in particular, we are happy to announce that all our defences are now in perfect order, and that General Ripley is ready, if not anxious, to give the invaders a warm reception. Yesterday the families residing on Sullivan's Island received notice to remove. In the event of on attack they might have greatly embarrassed our forces. We also hear, on good authority, that a series of obstructions, of a somewhat messual character, have been placed across the harbor entrance. We don't envy the occupants of any hostile vessel that, entangled in these obstructions, may be subjected to the cross tire of the big Columbiade, Philgrens and rified guns of the batteries of forts Moultrie and Sumter.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Charlessen Mercury, Nov. 2.]

In ylow, probably, of the expected visit of the Yankee Armada, General Anderson, Commander of North Carolina Coast Defences, has called on the authorities for the assembling of the militin of Bronswick consty at Smithaville, and of New Banover at Wilmington, without delay. Every man is requested to bring such arms and amminition as they can procure, and come quick.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverprol, Oct 9, with coal and 12 p.s-engers, to Grin.cell, Mintern & Co. Experience hear westering gifes for the first 20 org. Brig Vertunno (Ital), Gambardella, Havre, to days, in ballast, to order